CLIMATE POLICY



PRINCIPLES

- Climate change poses the greatest threat to our world in human history and requires urgent local, national and global action. The preservation of human life is paramount.
- 2. This is the critical decade for combating climate change.
- The amount of greenhouse gases already in the atmosphere necessitates not only urgent, substantial mitigation but also prompt adaptation to climate change.
- 4. Early action to reduce greenhouse emissions, including carbon pollution, is cheaper and fairer than delaying action.
- 5. Climate change policy should be based on the best available science.
- 6. Climate change policy should inform and frame all other policies.
- 7. Victoria is one of the world's largest per-capita emitters of greenhouse gases, with 50% of Victoria's emissions coming from the burning of brown coal.
- 8. Victoria therefore must work towards a significant net emissions cut by 2020.
- 9. The lack of an effective global (or Australian) GHG emissions mitigation agreement must not prevent Victoria from reducing its emissions.

AIMS

The Australian Greens Victoria will work towards:

Mitigation

- Binding Victorian emissions targets to achieve a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from all sources by at least 40% from 1990 levels by 2020, and net zero or negative greenhouse gas emissions as soon as feasible and by no later than 2050
- 2. Developing and then implementing a detailed plan to end Victoria's reliance on fossil fuels by shifting to a low carbon economy.

- 3. Victoria being positioned, through innovation, to capitalise on the new jobs, skills, technologies and markets available in a low carbon economy.
- 4. The provision of support, throughout the low carbon transition, to those regions, businesses and communities particularly vulnerable to emissions mitigation programs, and in particular to the Latrobe Valley
- Regulating the phase-out of existing coal-fired power stations, and banning development of new fossil-fuel based power stations.
- Banning the exploration and development of new fossil fuel resources including coal seam and other forms of unconventional gas.
- 7. Complementary mitigation measures, developed and implemented in collaboration with other governments where possible.
- 8. Assisting the Agriculture and Forestry sectors to reduce emissions including from ruminant livestock production and land clearing and to maximize effective and sustainable carbon farming and bio-sequestration.

Adaptation

- Government support for adaptive actions to protect the environment and key public assets, and to manage major public risks.
- 10. The implementation, through public and private action, of the Victorian Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and ongoing review with community and expert involvement.
- 11. Assisting the Agriculture sector to adjust to reduced water availability and to make itself more energy self-sufficient.
- 12. Ensuring that coastal zone planning regulations allow for expected rise in sea levels, which could be 1.1 metres by 2100 (see Land Use Planning Policy).